WELFARE REFORM BILL/Community Works Progress Program

SUBJECT: Family Self-Sufficiency Act of 1995 . . . H.R. 4. Simon modified amendment No. 2468 to the Dole modified perfecting amendment No. 2280 to the committee substitute amendment.

ACTION: AMENDMENT REJECTED, 37-63

SYNOPSIS: As reported with a committee substitute amendment, H.R. 4, the Family Self-Sufficiency Act of 1995, will overhaul 6 of the Nation's 10 largest welfare programs.

The Dole modified perfecting amendment would strike the provisions of the committee substitute amendment and insert in lieu thereof substitute provisions, entitled "The Work Opportunity Act of 1995."

The Simon modified amendment would authorize \$240 million for a demonstration "community works progress" program. Funding would be provided for locally selected, governmental and non-profit community projects that would employ (generally at the higher of the Federal or State minimum wage) welfare recipients and other unemployed individuals. Certain able-bodied welfare recipients would be required to participate within 5 weeks of first receiving welfare. Projects would have to serve a significant public service in fields such as health, social service, environmental protection, education, welfare, recreation, or child care. States would list eligible projects in a State plan which would require Federal approval before funding would be provided.

Those favoring the amendment contended:

The Simon amendment is modeled on the Depression-era Work Projects Administration. It would set up a demonstration program to require welfare recipients, after 5 weeks of receiving welfare, to go to work 4 days per week on community projects. Those projects would be picked by local communities, and they would pay the minimum wage. On the 5th working day, program recipients would look for private sector employment. Our guess is that this demonstration project would prove to be effective in moving people rapidly off of welfare. We suspect that a major reason for the high crime and illegitimacy rates among welfare recipients is that they have nothing to occupy their time. If we give them work, and thus a chance to accomplish something, they may begin to hope to better

(See other side)

YEAS (37)			NAYS (63)			NOT VOTING (0)	
Republicans	Democrats (36 or 78%)		Republicans (53 or 98%)		Democrats (10 or 22%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
(1 or 2%)							
Brown	Akaka Boxer Bradley Breaux Bryan Bumpers Byrd Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Feingold Feinstein Harkin Heflin Hollings Inouye Johnston	Kennedy Kerry Kohl Lautenberg Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moseley-Braun Murray Nunn Pell Pryor Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Simon Wellstone	Abraham Ashcroft Bennett Bond Burns Campbell Chafee Coats Cochran Cohen Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Dole Domenici Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hatch Hatfield Helms	Hutchison Inhofe Jeffords Kassebaum Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Packwood Pressler Roth Santorum Shelby Simpson Smith Snowe Specter Stevens Thomas Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Baucus Biden Bingaman Exon Ford Glenn Graham Kerrey Leahy Moynihan	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	ily Absent inced Yea inced Nay Yea

VOTE NO. 430 SEPTEMBER 15, 1995

themselves and may consequently change their behavior. The Senate passed this amendment last year by voice vote. We urge our colleagues to again give it their approval.

Those opposing the amendment contended:

The idea behind the Simon amendment has merit. In fact, we have voted for the types of jobs programs that it advocates many times in the past. As a consequence, there are already several programs in existence today that could be used to fund the type of community projects envisioned by the Simon amendment. We would prefer to consolidate existing Federal job program efforts instead of throwing yet one more new program into the mix. Therefore, we urge the rejection of this amendment.